



CALIFORNIA GARDEN

... In This Number ...

Twenty-Sixth Annual Spring Flower Show Premium List

A Few Desirable Shrubs By K. O. Sessions

Plants for Borders By Peter D. Barnhart

MARCH 1933

TEN CENTS

A SPLENDID SUPPLY OF ROSE BUSHES

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From Geraniums to Orchids

Even a Layman Knows that is Quite a Jump

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The California Garden

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SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, MARCH, 1933

No. 9

PREMIUM LIST

Twenty-Sixth Annual Spring Flower Show, Saturday and Sunday, April 22 and 23, 1933,
Main Plaza, Balboa Park, Opening Saturday, 2 p. m., Admission 25c

SECTION A—AMATEURS

- * 1. Best Collection of Roses, 15 varieties, two blooms each. Association Cup.
- * 2. Best Collection of Roses, 10 varieties, two blooms each. American Rose Society Silver medal.
- * 3. Best Collection of Roses, five varieties, two blooms each. American Rose Society Bronze medal.

NOTE: No person may exhibit in more than one of Classes 1, 2 and 3.

- 4. Best Six White Roses, one variety.
- 5. Best Six Red Roses, one variety.
- 6. Best Six Yellow Roses, one variety.
- 7. Best Six Yellow Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 8. Best Six Pink Roses, one variety.
- 9. Best Six Pink Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 10. Best Six Flame Colored Roses, one variety.
(Example, Mme. Herriott)
- 11. Best Three White Roses, one variety.
- 12. Best Three Red Roses, one variety.
- 13. Best Three Yellow Roses, one variety.
- 14. Best Three Yellow Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 15. Best Three Pink Roses, one variety.
- 16. Best Three Pink Shaded Roses, one variety.
- 17. Best Three Flame Colored Roses, one variety.
- 18. Best One White Rose.
- 19. Best One Red Rose.
- 20. Best One Yellow Rose.
- 21. Best One Yellow Shaded Rose.
- 22. Best One Pink Rose.
- 23. Best One Pink Shaded Rose.
- 24. Best One Flame Colored Rose.
- 25. Best Display of Single Roses.

- 26. Best Display of Polyantha or Baby Roses.
- 27. Best Display of Climbing Roses.
- 28. Best Rose Introduced in 1932.
- * 29. Best Arranged Vase Bowl or Dish of Roses.
- * 30. Best Arranged Basket of Roses, one variety. American Rose Society membership.
- * 31. Best Arranged Basket of Roses, more than one variety. American Rose Society Bronze medal.
- * **BEST ROSE IN THE SHOW** (San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal).

SECTION B—Iris—Open Class

- 32. Collection of 20 or more Bearded Iris.
- 33. Collection of 10 or more Bearded Iris.
- 34. Collection of 5 or more Bearded Iris.
- 35. Collection of 3 or more Bearded Iris.
- 36. Specimen Stalk, Pink Lavender.
- 37. Specimen Stalk, Blue Lavender.
- 38. Specimen Stalk, White Lavender.
- 39. Specimen Stalk, Plicatas.
- 40. Specimen Stalk, Pink.
- 41. Specimen Stalk, Yellow.
- 42. Specimen Stalk, Red-Purple.
- 43. Specimen Stalk, Blue-Purple.
- 44. Specimen Stalk, Blends.
- 45. Specimen Stalk, Yellow and Brown.
- 46. Specimen Stalk, Red and White Bicolors.
- 47. Collection of Iris, not Bearded.
- 48. Collection of Bulbous Iris.
- 49. Best Basket of Beardless Iris.
- 49A. Best Vase of Beardless Iris.
- 50. Best Basket of Bearded Iris with other flowers.
- 50A. Best Vase of Bearded Iris with other flowers.

51. Best Basket of Bearded Iris.

51A. Best Vase of Bearded Iris.

52. Best Iris Bed or Garden.

* **IRIS SWEEPSTAKES** (Trophy. See Rule 14) American Iris Society Award.

SECTION C—AMATEURS

Sweet Peas

* 53. Best Collection Sweet Peas, 10 stems each vase. Harris Seed Co. Trophy.

54. Best Vase Sweet Peas, White.

55. Best Vase Sweet Peas, Cream and Yellow Shades.

56. Best Vase Sweet Peas, Red and Red Shades.

57. Best Vase Sweet Peas, Pink and Pink Shades.

58. Best Vase Sweet Peas, Lavender and Blue Shades.

59. Best Vase Sweet Peas, Purple and Maroon Shades.

60. Best Vase Sweet Peas, Salmon and Orange Shades.

61. Best Vase Sweet Peas, Bi-color. (In Classes 54 to 61 inclusive, 15 Stems each vase).

62. Best Arranged Bowl of Sweet Peas.

63. Best Arranged Basket of Sweet Peas.

* **SWEET PEA SWEEPSTAKES**, San Diego Floral Association, Bronze Medal.

SECTION D—MISCELLANEOUS

Amateurs

64. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers Other Than Roses, Wild Flowers or Sweet Peas.

65. Best Arranged Basket of Wild Flowers Grown in a Garden.

66. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers in Shades of Yellow.

67. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers in Shades of Pink.

68. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers in Shades of Lavender and Blue.

69. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Vase, Bowl or Dish.

70. Best Arrangement of White Flowers in White or Silver Container.

* 71. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Copper or Brass Containers.

* Sweepstakes Classes 64-71.

72. Best French Bouquet.

73. Best Individual Specimen of Decorative Plant.

74. Best Cut Specimen Flowering Vine.

75. Best Collection of Bulb Flowers, six or more varieties.

76. Best Display of Gladioli.

77. Best Display of Pansies.

78. Best Display of Violas.

79. Best Display of Delphiniums.

80. Best Display of Stocks.

81. Best Display of Snapdragons.

82. Best Display of Calendulas.

83. Best Display of Larkspurs.

84. Best Display of Fuchsias.

85. Best Display of Any Other Flowers not otherwise classified.

* Sweepstakes Classes 76-85.

86. Best Collection of Begonias, Ferns and Other Lathhouse Plants.

87. Best Specimen Maidenhair Fern.

* 88. Best Dining Table Decoration.

* 89. Best Display from Civic, State or National Institution.

SECTION E—GENERAL

Open to All Competition

* 90. Still Life Flower Pictures in Shadow Boxes.

* 91. Best Japanese Arrangement.

* 92. Best Displayed Collection of Succulents.

* 93. Best Displayed Collection of Cacti.

* 94. Best Rock Garden Suitably Planted.

* 95. Best Dish or Tray Garden.

* 96. Best Miniature Garden. Limit 18x24 inches.

SECTION F—PROFESSIONALS

* 97. Best Display of Cut Roses.

* 98. Best Displayed Collection of Rose Bushes in Bloom.

* 99. Best General Display of Cut Flowers Other Than Roses.

* 100. Best Displayed Collection of Shrubs and Plants.

101. Best Display of Bulb Flowers.

102. Best Exhibit of Gladioli.

* 103. Best Collection of Begonias, Ferns and other Lathhouse plants.

104. Best Hanging Basket for Lathhouse or Porch.

105. Best 3 or 5 Decorative Plants for Patio in jars.

106. Best Collection of Aloes in Bloom.

107. Best Collection Garden Pottery.

SECTION G

(Entries by Florists)

- *108. Best Arranged Basket, Bowl or Vase of Cut Flowers.

* **OUTSTANDING DISPLAY IN SHOW, San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal.**

*Classes in which Trophies are offered. Handsome ribbons for first and second in all classes.

SHOW RULES

1. ALL EXHIBITS MUST BE IN PLACE AND PROPERLY ENTERED BY 11 A. M. OF FIRST DAY OF THE SHOW SO THAT JUDGING MAY BE COMPLETED AND AWARDS MADE BEFORE OPENING. NO EXHIBITOR WILL BE ALLOWED TO BE PRESENT WHILE JUDGING IS GOING ON.
2. All entries must be in the hands of the Clerks by 9 A. M. of the first day of Show. Clerks will be on duty at 7:30 A. M. and entries will be received at any time between these hours.
3. All exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made. (Entries in Class 89 excepted from this rule.)
4. Exhibits are, from the commencement of the Show, under the jurisdiction of the Show officials and no exhibit shall be removed before the close of the Show without the authority of the official in charge.
5. Entries will not be considered by the judges unless meritorious.
6. Exhibits can be entered in one class only.
7. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in the Classes named.
8. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
9. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for table decorations.
10. Dining table decoration will be judged wholly on the merits of the flowers and their arrangement. Simple accessories are recommended.
11. In class where a given number of blooms is specified any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.
12. SWEET PEAS will be judged by length of stem, color, size, substance and number of flowers on stems.
13. ROSES will be judged in accordance with the standards of the American Rose Society.
14. I R I S Sweepstakes trophy to be awarded on following points: all collections receive 5 points for first; 3 points for second; 2 points for third. All other Iris classes count on basis of 3-2-1.
15. Class 94, ROCK GARDENS to be judged on the following points: Arrangements and effectiveness, 40%; adaptability of material 20%; distinctiveness 15%; quality of material 15%; color effect 10%.
16. A Display is an arrangement for quality and artistic effect.
17. A Collection is a variety of meritorious kinds brought together.
18. All vases, baskets, bowls, etc., belonging to exhibitors must be called for Monday morning not later than 11 o'clock.
19. The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious. Exhibits of single specimens of flowers or plants will be duly considered. Special reservations of space may be made by telephone with Mrs. M. A. Greer, Hill, 1550-J. Where Exhibits are to be of any considerable size it is advisable to make reservations in advance.

NO FEE IS CHARGED FOR MAKING ENTRIES IN THIS SHOW

CHAIRMEN SPRING FLOWER SHOW

Roses—Mrs. Geo. Gardner, Phone Bayview 0246-M; Mrs. Geo. Spurbeck, Phone Randolph 5271.

Iris—Mrs. Paul Tuttle, Phone Hillcrest 6642.

Sweetpeas—Mr. and Mrs. H. Gibbs, Phone Hillcrest 1550-J.

Baskets and Bowls—Miss Etta Schwieder, Phone Hillcrest 4950, Mrs. John Nuttall, Phone Hillcrest 8984-J.

Lathhouse Subjects—Mrs. John Burnham, Phone Bayview 9367.

Japanese Arrangement of Flowers—Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Phone Hillcrest 4026-J.

Still Life in Shadow Boxes—Mrs. Richard Kahle, Phone Hillcrest 0890-W. Mrs. Rawson Pickard, Phone Hillcrest 4064-W.

Dining Table Decorations—Mrs. Wendell Brant, Phone Hillcrest 5373.

Miniature Gardens, Dish and Tray Gardens—Miss Alice Klauber. Phone Hillcrest 0306.

Decorative Plants, Flowering Vines, Bulbous Flowers, Gladiolus, Pansies, Violas, Potted Plants, Delphiniums—Mrs. E. W. S. Delacour, Phone Hillcrest 4021.

Stocks, Snapdragons, Calendulas, Larkspurs, Fuchias, Cacti, Succulents, any other flowers not otherwise classified—Mrs. W. H. Hutchings, Phone Hillcrest 1550-J.

Professional Exhibits—Mr. Walter Birch, Phone Main 5759.

Gate Receipts—Mr. John Bakkers.

Clerking—Mrs. Elsie Case.

General Secretary—Mrs. M. E. Ward, Phone Hillcrest 3132-J.

General Chairman—Mrs. M. A. Greer, phone Hillcrest 1550-J.

BUSHES GROW IN TREES

In the campaign in Northeastern States to eradicate currant and gooseberry bushes to prevent them harboring white pine blister rust, control agents of the United States Department of Agriculture have found bushes growing in trees as well as in the ground. In Warren County, N. Y., an agent removed eight wild gooseberry bushes from five maple trees that were growing along an old road. Two of the bushes were fruiting heavily and were above planted white pine. The bushes were growing so high in the trees that an extension ladder had to be used to reach them.

MY GARDEN

My garden hides
From the passers-by;
On all its sides
Thick walls and high.

Fruit, flower, and rose
To beauty grow,—
But nobody knows,—
I weed and hoe.

For me alone
Are the rainbowed spray
And the mystic tone
Of the fountain play.

Only for me
Are the veery's note
And the jubilee
From his ruffled throat.

In my secret zone
I trim and grub,
While the striped bees drone
In the crimson shrub.

Outside my wall
The world goes by,
And heeds not at all
The arts I ply.

But just inside
Of the vine-crowned rim,
Fairy shapes abide
In my garden brim.

FRANK HARDY LANE.

ACANTHUS

By BERTHA M. THOMAS

We have always admired the effect of a clump of the stately garden plants. The Mollus variety was the only one I knew until last summer I was presented with a seedling of the variety Latifolia and it amazed me by blooming about January 15, since its cousin had usually not bloomed till much later.

The color is also much better, a very decided lavender pink tinge, while the Mollus is of no distinct color except a yellowish-white. The new plant is scarcely "tried out" yet to be sure of either good or bad qualities, although Bailey says it is of stronger growth than the Mollus, which would add to the tropical effect.

There are thirty-eight genera of the Acanthaceae known, of which fourteen are indigenous to America.

A FEW DESIRABLE SHRUBS

The Chinese Holly, *Ilex cornuta*, that flourishes in Southern California gardens in the open and sunny locations, is a very excellent plant that will each year become better known and more popular. Its foliage is fine and its slow growth as a shrub is an advantage, for so many of our good shrubs grow so large that the low growers and slow growers are the more desirable ones. A report on the size that this shrub will attain in eight years is about 6 feet. It is possible that they may reach 10 feet, but trimming them and keeping them bushy has a tendency to produce more berries, though they do not berry as freely as the English holly. Moderate watering is best. They are grown from cuttings and by seed. The former is the better plan and cuttings should be taken from berry-bearing plants.

The English holly will flourish only in heavy shade in Southern California, and in sections where it is coldest rather in the milder locations. In the mountainous sections it is a success and at Mrs. Amy Strong's home near Ramona, it has done well and berried freely. The Dutch holly also does well there but its leaf is more entire and not quite so attractive.

The Mahonia also does well and is desirable to associate with the *Ilex* and its autumn colored foliage is very attractive. It is a native shrub in the higher altitudes, more abundant to the north until in Washington and Oregon it is very fine. There it is called Oregon Grape and its foliage is cut and sold throughout California during the holidays, as it keeps well for a long time. Its yellow flowers are more conspicuous than those of the holly and it spreads rapidly by underground shoots, making a strong shrubby growth.

The native *ceanothus Verucosus*, white flowering, is now coming into full bloom and is conspicuous along the coast, particularly in the Torrey Pine Park and at Del Mar. Its flowers are so white and so fragrant, and being an early bloomer makes it a good plant for the garden, particularly in a location where watering can be withheld during the summer and early fall. It is the first of the native lilacs to bloom and the blue one, *C. interregimus*, will soon follow as it is already in heavy bud. This variety is also conspicuous where the *verucosa* flourishes along the coast, but it is more abundant on the mesas to the eastward and in the canyons for fully 25 miles.

The *Verucosa* makes a very shapely and densely rounded shrub naturally, while the *In-*

terregimus is more spreading. The *Ceanothus arboreus* is a large grower, making quite a tree in a few years. Its flowering sprays are already heavily set with buds. Its sprays are larger and of a light blue color. It is a native of the Santa Barbara Island, off Santa Cruz, and is well adapted for our coast gardens in Southern California. It should be an excellent tree for the streets near the coast.

Ceanothus Cyanneus, a dark blue flowering wild lilac recently discovered native in a limited section of San Diego county, is now generally conceded to be the finest blue flowering shrub known to date.

The lilacs growing in our mountain areas and those of Northern California are not a success for the coast locations and lower altitudes.

K. O. SESSIONS.

AZALEAS AND RHODODENDRONS

The Coolidge Nursery of Pasadena, writes as follows:

"As far as Azaleas are concerned, we believe that the soil in a big pine grove would be very suitable for both Azaleas and Rhododendrons. Up at Cottage Gardens in Northern California, they use redwood leaf mold almost exclusively in growing their Azaleas. Practically anything of this nature that would bring about an acid condition in the soil would be favorable to them. Our Kurume Azaleas come from the mountainous districts in Japan and should, therefore, be able to stand a very low temperature. We believe they would thrive in a pine grove in the mountains. We know that they grow successfully on the Atlantic Coasts as far north as Long Island. We find that German peat mixed with good leaf mold and fertilizing with cottonseed meal and a slight quantity of blood during the growing season produce excellent results. Many of our customers have bought large quantities of them for planting under oak trees and are very pleased with the results.

Mrs. Mulvihill has written an article for the special Spring planting issue of the Los Angeles Times of Sunday, Feb. 26th, in the Farm and Orchard magazine included with the Sunday paper. She goes into a good deal of detail as to the culture, etc., of the Azaleas, which will be of interest for those who have suitable locations.

K. O. SESSIONS.

The California Garden

Editor
Silas B. Osborn

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The San Diego Floral Association

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Member

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American Iris Society
California Fuchsia Society


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NOTICE OF MARCH MEETING

March is the time for blooming bulbs and the meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will have a fine evening of information on Bulbs and Their History, by Silas Osborn, editor of the California Garden magazine, and the county agricultural inspector, in charge of bulb work. Accompanying this talk will be a special exhibit of fine Holland pottery and demonstrations of flower arrangement by Pieter Smoor who is well known and admired as one of San Diego's finest artists. The date is March 21, Tuesday night. at 7:30.

NEW ADVERTISING RATES

Effective in the March issue the advertising rates of the California Garden are reduced 33 1/3% with the exception of the rate for an eighth of a page, which is reduced 25%. The new rates are given elsewhere on this page.

WISTERIA WEEK BEING PLANNED

When the first Wisteria buds show signs of blooming the date for the annual Wisteria Tea given in the beautiful Rosecroft Gardens on Point Loma will be announced. The kindness and co-operation of Alfred Robinson and his wife has made it possible for the San Diego Floral Association to add this most delightful event to their regular calendar of achievements. Last spring over a thousand visitors took advantage of this new feature and so a similar week is being planned by committees for this year. Mr. Robinson has planned a display of cinerarias in his lathed gardens which will be different than the lovely mauve primroses of last year, but should be a beautiful accompaniment to the festoons of wisteria which so gracefully drape acres of lathed gardens.

REPORT OF FEBRUARY MEETING

In the absence of Mrs. Mary A. Greer, president of the San Diego Floral Association at the February meeting, R. R. McLean, one of the directors, presided. It was the first time in many years that Mrs. Greer has missed a meeting and it was an opportunity for many tributes for her work to be paid by Mr. McLean and others.

The speaker for the evening was Mrs. Neff Bakkers of Encanto, who had a fine display of cacti and succulents on the table and as she spoke she demonstrated the difference between the many types by passing specimens through the audience for examination. Mrs. Bakkers says that to be a cactus, a plant must have the following five characteristics: It must be perennial, it must have a one celled fruit (no division in it, just a solid mass), it must be dicotyledonous (have two seed leaves like a bean when it first sprouts); it must have areoles which are little cushions from which spines or small hair like bristles (glocheds) protrude and are very irritating to people who handle them. However, the spines and bristles may not be visible but the spine cushions are always present; it must have the ovary inserted below the perianth (petals and sepals, the latter most often absent).

An euphorbia, on the contrary, has three celled fruit, the ovary above the perianth and never has spine cushions, the spines coming out of the stem as the continuance of same.

Besides a keen knowledge of her subject Mrs. Bakkers has a witty manner and her audience was happy and interested throughout the whole

of her talk, which was followed by a series of pictures of her cacti and echeverias in bloom, taken by A. B. Clayton on his wonderful color photography plates which he so ably presented on his special screen. Such programs are the reason for the popularity of the Floral Association memberships and after the distribution of plants and some waterlily seeds given by Mrs. Bertha Thomas who told how to plant and care for them, the large number of people present enjoyed a social time.

MARCH WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

DEAN BLAKE, Weather Bureau

In March, storms move quickly, and are often attended by strong winds which veer from the south into the northwest before clearing. Frequently the rains are in the nature of heavy showers which take the form of snow in the mountains. Seven rainy days may be expected, although past records show as many as 21 and as few as none. The average amount of precipitation in the city is 1.47 inches, but like every other month the amounts are subject to wide variations, and have ranged from 0 to 7.88 inches.

Temperatures begin to climb, and days with 32 degrees or lower are scarce even in the agricultural districts. Firing for protection of citrus groves has never been necessary during the month. The mean temperature over a period of years in the city is 57 degrees, or 3 degrees higher than January. Occasionally during hot dry winds, the thermometer will soar above 90 degrees during midday, and during cold snaps may go below 40 degrees at night, but these extremes are very uncommon.

Past records show an average of 14 clear, 9 partly cloudy and 8 cloudy days with an average sunshine percentage of 67. The relative humidity remains moderately high with an mean of 80 percent in the morning; 62 percent at noon; 67 percent in the evening.

BUDDLEIA NIVEA

This is one of the pretty shrubs that is too little known. Its beauty is not in the flowers; they are insignificant in comparison with those of *B. officinalis*. It is the pure white tomentum that clothes the new growth, that makes it a desirable subject in any collection of shrubs. Floccosus is a better word to describe the soft coat. It is a joy to run the fingers over the plant at any season of the year. The specific name, *Nivea*, means snowy, but it does not convey to the mind the length and the density of the tomentum.

P. D. B.

PROTECTION OF NATIVE FLORA IN CALIFORNIA

The following proposed amendment to that section of the California Penal Code pertaining to the protection of the native flora of this state together with the recommendations of the legislative committee of the California Garden Club Federation and the fundamental reasons for supporting the proposed amendment are submitted to the readers of the California Garden in the hope that many who are not affiliated in any way with that organization will lend their active support to an accomplishment mutually desired, namely, effective preservation of the native flora of this state. The need for cooperative action on the part of conservationists is obvious. We suggest that the most fruitful procedure would be to contact the state legislators from your district both individually and collectively and make known to them your desire in this matter.

—EDITOR.

RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE AMENDMENT OF THE PRESENT LAW PROTECTING NATIVE FLORA IN CALIFORNIA

December, 1932

The present law covers two subjects of state-wide importance and of general interest. It prohibits collecting and mutilating trees, shrubs and ferns along the public highways of the State, and collecting and mutilating trees, shrubs and ferns for commercial purposes on all public lands and on private lands without consent of the owner. The laws of larceny and of trespass may also be invoked against depredations.

Therefore the Committee believes that new legislation is unnecessary; that the native flora of California will be effectively protected by stricter enforcement of the present law when it is amended to include herbs, bulbs and flowers; and that the counties should continue to have responsibility for enacting and enforcing additional protection for special plants, to meet local conditions. The legislature has given the counties power to adopt ordinances for such purposes; to appoint Boards of Forestry, County Foresters and County Planning Commissions, and to cooperate with the proper Federal and State Departments when advisable. (See Survey of Laws and Ordinances).

Eighteen counties already have passed special protective ordinances.

Nineteen have appointed Planning Commissions.

Ten have appointed Boards of Forestry or Foresters.

Eight cooperate with National or State Departments.

This county protection can be extended over the entire State whenever local interest shall have been sufficiently aroused.

The present law, with the proposed additions, is as follows:

**PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO SECTION
384a OF THE PENAL CODE OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, (1929)**

Every person who within the State of California willfully or negligently cuts, destroys, mutilates or removes any native tree, shrub, or fern *or herb or bulb or flower*, or portion of any native tree or shrub, or any fern *or herb or bulb or flower*, growing upon state or county highway rights of way; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to any employee of the state or of any political subdivision thereof engaged in work upon any state, county or public road or highway while performing such work under supervision of the state or of any political subdivision thereof, and every person who for commercial purposes willfully or negligently cuts, destroys, mutilates or removes any native tree, shrub, or fern *or herb or bulb or flower*, or portions of any native tree or shrub, or any fern, *or herb or bulb or flower*, growing *upon public land* or upon land not his own, without a written permit from the owner of the land signed by such owner or his authorized agent, and every person who knowingly sells, offers, or exposes for sale, *or transports for sale*, any native tree, or shrub, or fern *or herb or bulb or flower*, or portion of any tree or shrub, or any fern, *or herb or bulb or flower* so cut or removed from the state or county highway rights of way, or removed *from public land* or from land not owned by the person who cut or removed the same without the written permit from the owner of the land, signed by such owner or his authorized agent, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ENFORCEMENT. Any county or state fire warden, or any peace officer of the State of California, shall have full power to enforce

the provisions hereof and to confiscate any and all such trees, shrubs, ferns *or herbs or bulbs or flowers*, or parts thereof, unlawfully cut or removed or knowingly sold, offered or exposed *or transported* for sale as hereinbefore provided.

CONSTRUCTION. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to any native tree or shrub, *or fern or herb or bulb or flower*, which is declared by law to be a public nuisance.

The provisions of this act shall not be deemed to apply to the necessary cutting or trimming of any such trees, shrubs, or ferns, *or herbs or bulbs or flowers*, if done for the purpose of protecting or maintaining an electric line or telephone line or other property of a public utility.

Additions to Law (underlined above):

1. or herb or bulb or flower.
2. or on public land.
3. or transport for sale.

THE NEED FOR THE AMENDMENT

The following paragraphs ably express the fundamental reasons for supporting the proposed amendment. They are quoted from letters received by the committee of lawyers, botanists and other lovers of our California landscape:

1. The bill does not interfere with the ordinary non-commercial picking of wild flowers and wild plants. It merely prohibits the picking of wild flowers, etc., upon public or private land for purposes of sale, and upon state and county highway rights of way for any purpose.

2. The existing law, as well as the proposed law, properly imposes a more severe restriction upon the picking or digging of wild flowers, shrubs, etc., on highway rights of way, for the obvious reason that the beautification of such highways benefits all who pass thereon, whereas the picking of flowers or shrubs benefits only those who secure the same.

3. The protection given to wild flowers by county ordinances is not proving effective in these days of automobiles. The public traveling from county to county cannot know, and so does not abide by, the provisions of the varying protective ordinances. It is necessary, therefore, to have state legislation cover the subject so far as uniformity is proper. When it comes, however, to the protecting of specific wild flowers against any encroachment, the needs vary from county to county. In some counties the supply is meager and

needs protection, whereas, in other counties the supply of certain wild flowers is ample to warrant children and adults picking them in the open fields for pleasure.

4. The proposed change rounds out and makes consistent the policy of the existing law. It is obvious that if trees and shrubs are entitled to protection because they beautify the landscape, so, also, herbs, bulbs and flowers are entitled to the same protection and for the same reason.

5. California possesses 4,500 native species of plants. This number is from two to five times greater than the number of native species of any other State.

6. Of these 4,500 species, 40% are endemics, that is, originating in California and found as natives nowhere else in the world. This amazing number of unique things is due to our endlessly rich variety of soil and climate. Many of these endemics, which visitors from all parts of the world come to see, are known in only a square mile or a few square miles of area; such narrow endemics may easily be wholly destroyed.

7. Many native plants in their habitat are indicative of past geological history in California. The summit of Mt. Diablo, station for a few peculiar plants, is reminiscent of that geological age when the Coast Ranges were an archipelago in the sea.

8. A major element in the beauty of the California landscape is color, and a substantial part of this color is produced by living things—the native trees, plants, shrubs and herbs, which, in their greens or flowering sheets of color, represent untold wealth for California, both economic and spiritual, and should in wise and careful ways be safeguarded.

REGINALD FARRER

Author, Traveller, Botanist and Flower Painter

By F. H. FISHER

(With Additional Notes by E. H. M. Cox & W. E. Th. Ingwersen)

(Alpine Garden Society Bull. 1; bound ed. 3s.).

Here is a booklet which no collector of Farreriana will want to miss. It is a small one but the authors have none the less contrived to collect and present in it a considerable amount of new information, mostly regarding some of the more notable plants collected or distributed by Farrer though some of it has to do with the life and character of that redoubtable genius himself. The field-notes se-

lected from the Farrer-Purdum expedition to Kansu in 1914-15 and Mr. Cox's interesting Burmese jottings are the highlights, or at least they would be were it not for the many beautiful plates of Kansuan plants from photographs taken in the field by Purdom, and the crowning embellishment of seven half-tone reproductions from Farrer's Burman sketches done only a little prior to his death.

S. S. B.

PLANTS FOR BORDERS

By PETER D. BARNHART

Gardens large enough for flower beds usually have a number of such beds.

If Annuals are used for borders they must be renewed every year.

There are three Perennial plants that fit into the scheme of that sort of Gardening, which, when once established, are a thing of beauty for years.

To be sure they must have attention every season if they are to appear in perfection. The thought must be kept in mind by all those who practice the Art of Gardening, that there is no "great excellence, without great labor." Anyhow, to dig in the nice clean earth, work with, and study the natures of various plants is stimulating to thought, and keeps the spirit of the worker sweet. Plants, like people, have their peculiarities, yes, and are temperamental, too. Reader of these lines do you believe that? If you are disposed to be cynical; to have a gloomy outlook on life, try growing flowers which I'm pleased to call the "Smiles of God" for a season, and that means every day of the year in this Southland, and if you don't learn to "love your neighbor as yourself" you are a hopeless case.

Enough philosophy for this time. What we strive for in this section of the heritage of men are flowers every day of the year, and with care in the selection of the plants we grow, the goal may be reached.

There are three subjects which I have in mind at this time which fit into the scheme of beautifying the borders of driveways and flower beds in localities where frosts are not severe. Let there be no mistake in the mind of any Gardener that there are *frostless* localities anywhere in California or anywhere else in the United States, north of the Florida Keys. On the other hand it is amazing how much cold Tropical plants will endure, but

that is another story, which I shall write about at some future time.

Again we wander away from the theme: Plants for Borders.

The first plant for thought is *Lopezia rosea*. Readers of these lines who have access to Bailey's works will see an illustration of the plant I have in mind, though he calls it *albi-flora*. It blooms all through what we are pleased to call the "winter season." Strictly speaking it is a scandant hard wood evergreen shrub, and when given a chance to show character, climbs over larger plants. Then it is that it shows its airy loveliness to perfection. Where delicate beauty is desired in decoration it has few equals; no superiors.

As a border plant its ambition to ascend the heights must be curbed, and severely pruned annually. Then it will make a dense border of exquisitely beautiful pink flowers.

The next subject is one of the Cigar Plants: *Cuphea Llavae*. This plant blooms during the summer when the days are warm, and dry. It is known as the Red-White-and-Blue flower. The red and the blue are very pronounced, but one has to draw on his imagination for the white. True it is the Anthers are white, but so inconspicuous, it takes keen eyes to see it. There are two other dwarf species of this tribe. *C. byssopifolia*, an evergreen shrub, but the flowers are too small to satisfy the eye, looking for the spectacular. *C. ignea* is the well known, and extensively grown species on the Atlantic coast. It does not find favor on this coast.

All of these plants are natives of Central America. Now then let us go to the Mediterranean sections of Europe for the third: *Angallis linifolia*. It is the blue variety of this species that I would call the attention of readers of these lines. This plant has been introduced to this coast by the Bodger Seed Co.; and the only place I have met with it in commercial quantity is at the Beverly Hills Nurseries. There are a number of colors, but the true blue indigo color may only be had at the nursery above named.

Like all plants from that part of the world it is drouth resistant. Furthermore, it begins to flower about September, and is in all its glory during mid-winter. It, too, must be severely cut back after flowering if neatness in gardening is to be achieved.

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A YELLOW MORNING GLORY IN LOWER CALIFORNIA

Mr. Howard Gates, of Anaheim, has been making yearly trips into Lower California, exploring its entire length, collecting and observing in particular the Agavies, Cacti, Dudleyas and other succulents. An article in the February number of The Desert Magazine describes a bright yellow morning-glory found at Cape St. Lucas, the extreme southern point of Lower California.

When I was there at San Jose del Cabo, in 1900, several sorts of morning glories were noted in very full bloom, principally growing over the ground. The most conspicuous and attractive bore a very brilliant yellow flower about two inches in diameter and the plant spread 5 to 6 feet, very full of flowers. Very often real flocks of plain bright yellow butterflies were seen hovering over these plants, sipping the honey from the open flower—a very artistic and interesting display. Mr. T. S. Brandegee at that time collected seed and grew some of these vines for a time but got no flowering results. It is worth trying again.

K. O. SESSIONS.

SEEDLING WATER LILIES

By BERTHA M. THOMAS

Any real gardener knows what real joy there is in raising any plant from seed, it is your own. The one you buy from another is only adopted, not a blood relative. Commercially one can buy cheaper than they can raise their own, but, as you noticed, I am appealing only to the real gardeners to whom money is only a necessary evil. Unless you are of this class, my advice is, never waste your time or money on trying water lily seed, you can buy one with less time, and maybe not much more money, but, oh, what you will miss.

About fifteen years ago I first experienced the water garden fever, for which there is no known cure. Some doctors have tried, under the guise of husbands, but they invariably fail, although in most cases, they themselves usually contract the disease in even more violent form.

My knowledge at first was comprised by the fact that there was yellow, pink, white and red lily which grew successfully. The second summer, in August, I noticed some queer looking seed floating all over the surface of my pool. I attributed the fact to neighbor boys' pranks, even though I noticed the seed was unknown to me and I had tried every kind the catalogs advertised. Every one of these seed was vigorously scooped off the water and not for another year did I know that I had thrown away seed of a hardy water lily. As you may know the so-called hardy varieties seldom seed, but the tropical kinds are fairly prolific.

The blossom sinks under the water, grows slowly into a pod, ranging in size from a walnut to a large cup and when ripe this will burst and the seeds float all over the water surface. Some of these will later sink and grow in shallow pools if not eaten by the fish.

They may be gathered and planted in a dish which should be placed two or three inches under the water. They will germinate in three to four weeks. The plants will seldom bloom till the second year unless raised in heated houses. Our nights are too cold here in California, but I have had blooms the first season in Illinois by starting seed in February in my heated greenhouse.

Now, where the pure, unalloyed joy comes is in the new varieties one gets. The bees probably will have seen to it that you get all kinds and colors within their radius. Some of these new kinds may be valuable. Ninety-

nine times out of the hundred they will be only the old standard ones you had before. It is simply up to you. Have you the patience, the love of an experimenter? If not, do not bother.

FRAGRANT JASMINE AND FIERY FLAME VINE

By JOHN A. ARMSTRONG

One of my favorite vines for a spot where no dense covering of foliage is necessary, but just some graceful twining evergreen shoots and an abundance of bright flowers is *Jasminum gracillimum* sometimes known as Pinwheel Jasmine because the little white flowers look like miniature pinwheels. This *Jasminum gracillimum*, as its name indicates, is one of the most graceful of climbers, sending up long lithe branches from the base of the plant, twining and scrambling over a fence or wall or other objects in its way, bearing at the ends of all its many short side branches great clusters of little fragrant white flowers—fragrant is putting it mildly, for it is just about the most delicious scent one can imagine. It comes to us from the jungles of North Borneo, the original home of the Wild Man, and it is just a plant as you would expect to find in the leafy shady spots in the jungle. It will grow in any amount of shade but it also stands considerable sun.

They Bottle This Frangrance

For an open sunny position, however, the Spanish Jasmine (*Jasminum grandiflora*) is probably preferable, with flowers a little larger but with the same rich sweet fragrance. It comes from India but is called Spanish Jasmine because in Spain and the other countries bordering the Mediterranean it is much grown commercially for the essential oils of the flower which are used as a basis for nearly all of the

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finest French perfumes. It blooms in the summer and fall, whereas the Pinwheel Jasmine is in bloom in late winter and early spring.

The New Pink One

Much more of a novelty than either of the above and never before available for California gardens is the new Pink Flowering Jasmine (*Jaminum stephanense*), a new hybrid from England; also with a very graceful twining habit suitable where dense foliage is not desired. Its lovely rose-pink flowers possess a most intense fragrance. All of these vines are very easy to grow anywhere in California, being perfectly hardy, and their attractive all-year foliage, graceful habit, and delightful perfume make it a pleasure to recommend them for any garden.

A Sensational Color

If it is richness of color that is desired in a vine above all else, then there is nothing that will excel the Flame Vine (*Bignonia venusta*), for not even the colorful *Bougainvillea* can compete with it when it comes to sheer brilliancy and great masses of color. It is a strong grower, too, covering a large space in a very short time, and all during winter and spring, it is a solid mass of its vivid flaming orange flowers. Only yesterday, in the middle of January, I saw a magnificent vine completely covering a long fence with a blanket of flaming color. It is not a vine for the coldest sections but will thrive anywhere where the temperatures do not go below 25 or 26 degrees. This includes nearly all of the coastal regions and foothill sections of Southern California. Give it no shade because it wants all the sun it can get in which to flaunt its glorious flowers.

A Colorful Ground Cover

Only today I observed a planting of a new Purple *Mesembryanthemum*, or Ice Plant, as many of us call it, which has been in full bloom all through the month of January, and its bright colored flowers, two inches across, are of the most vivid shade of bright purple imaginable. Although they are not vines but ground covers, I cannot refrain from mentioning them here because of this winter blooming habit, and indeed they seem to be in bloom during a large part of the year. And while talking about *Mesembryanthemums*, I might as well put in a word for that fine variety *Mesembryanthemum Browni*, which covers the ground with a solid mat of shimmering coppery orange in the early summer. These *Mes-*

embranthemums grow so easily right on the seacoast or anywhere else in Southern California, and with so little water, that we are certainly going to have to use more of them, particularly with these brilliant new shades coming up.

An Entire Tree of Silver

Just back of Cape Town, at the southernmost tip of South Africa, is the famous Table Mountain. Found growing wild only on Table Mountain and nowhere else in the world is South Africa's most celebrated tree, the Silver Tree (*Leucadendron argenteum*). A few days ago I saw in a store window, included in a collection of rare objects brought from various corners of the world, two or three leaves of the Silver Tree, which had been brought from South Africa. It was hardly necessary to bring these leaves such a long distance because it happens that Southern California is the one other area in the world where the Silver Tree will grow and thrive.

It is indeed a unique specimen, for every narrow 6-inch leaf, and even the limbs, are covered with long, silky, silvery hairs. The small tree, which grows to 25 or 30 feet in time, is quite compact and densely foliaged, and since every part of it is silvery white, it presents a most novel and beautiful sight. It will grow in any California garden where the temperature does not go below 27 degrees. In addition to this minimum temperature, the most important requisite for its successful culture is good drainage, for it positively will not stand wet soil for any period of time.

When Color Is Scarce

All through the month of January I have been admiring the flowers on several little Yellow Flox plants and marveling at the wealth of golden yellow flowers that they have produced during the coldest and wettest month of our California year. The Yellow Flax (*Linum flavum*) is a semi-perennial plant, growing about two feet high, which blooms almost continuously during the entire winter and spring, although I had not until this winter realized just how valuable it was for winter color. It is a plant which must be cut back rather severely once a year in order to provide new growth and plenty of blooms. It is one of the easiest of all plants to grow, thriving either in sun or shade and in any kind of soil, displaying its 2-inch golden bells with cheerful persistency.

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